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spected by his entire command. For his gallant and meritorious services he received the brevet rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers.

After the war he lived in comparative retirement. His infirmities increased; he was not able to play any part in active life. But he was not forgotten. His neighbors and friends continued to seek his counsel. The officers of his old regiment sought him out, and on every fitting occasion evinced the regard and honor in which they held him. It was a touching sight to see at his funeral some fifty or more of the enlisted men of the Twentieth, veterans of Ball's Bluff, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness, mustering, with their badges of mourning, to pay to their gallant leader the last tribute of respect and affection. But not only will his memory be cherished by those who knew him; his place among the Massachusetts colonels will always be a high one. The service he rendered to the State in the crisis of the Civil War will always be fully and gratefully remembered.

Colonel Lee was married in 1842 to Helen Maria Amory, daughter of the late Thomas Amory, Esq., of Roxbury. She survived him about two years. His eldest son, Arthur Tracy Lee, was educated at West Point, and died in 1870, a Lieutenant in the Fifth Artillery. Another son, Robert Ives Lee, and a daughter, Elizabeth Amory, the wife of Colonel O. H. Ernst of the Army, survive him.

1893. JOHN C. ROPES.

LEWIS MILLS NORTON.

DR. LEWIS MILLS NORTON, a Resident Fellow of this Academy and a member of the Council of the American Chemical Society, died, after a short illness, on April 26, 1893. He was born in Athol, Massachusetts, December 26, 1855, and was the only son of the Rev. John Foote Norton and Ann Maria Mann. His early youth was spent in Athol, Wellesley, and Natick, Massachusetts, and in Fitzwilliam and Keene, New Hampshire.

He was an earnest student of chemistry at the Institute of Technology for three years, from 1872 to 1875, when he was appointed Assistant in Analytical Chemistry, in which capacity he served for two years. In May, 1877, he went to Europe, and continued his chemical studies at Berlin, Paris, and Göttingen until August, 1879, and received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Göttingen.

On his return to this country he entered the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of Manchester, New Hampshire, as chemist, where he gained valuable practical experience which strongly influenced his subsequent career as a teacher of industrial chemistry.

In 1881 he returned to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as Instructor in General Chemistry. In 1883 he was appointed Assistant Professor in Organic Chemistry, and in 1885, Associate Professor in Organic and Industrial Chemistry. The combined duties of these two growing departments proved too much for one man to carry, and Dr. Norton gave up the systematic instruction in organic chemistry at the end of the Institute year in 1891, and after that time devoted his entire thought and strength to the subject of industrial chemistry, in which he was deeply interested.

In 1888, the Faculty of the Institute of Technology, upon the scheme presented by Dr. Norton, founded the course in chemical engineering. That a course of study was needed which should add to a thorough training in mechanical engineering a thorough knowledge of general, theoretical, and applied chemistry was at once evident by the number of students of fine scholarship who entered the new course. Under Dr. Norton's fostering care the course in chemical engineering increased in numbers and efficiency. He gave it his best thought and effort, and happily saw before his death the course established on a firm foundation.

The professional papers contributed by Dr. Norton to various scientific and technical journals were very numerous, and include a wide range of subjects. The following list contains his more important papers: —

1878. (With J. F. Elliott.) Ueber die Einwirkung von Schwefelammonium auf Pikramid. Ber. d. chem. Gesell., 1878, p. 327.

1878. (With A. Michael.) Ueber die Einwirkung des Chlorjods auf Aromatische Amine. Ibid., p. 107.

1879. Ueber die Einwirkung von Chlorjod auf die Amine der Benzolreihe. (Inaugural Dissertation.) Pamph. 8vo, pp. 36. Göttingen.

1879. (With A. Michael.) On the Action of Iodine Monochloride upon Aromatic Amines. Am. Chem. Jour., I. 255–267.

1880. (With same.) On α- and β-Monobromcrotonic Acids. Ibid., II. 11–19.

1884. (With C. O. Prescott.) Continuous Etherification. Ibid., VI. 241–246.

1884. (With W. R. Nichols.) Laboratory Experiments in General Chemistry, compiled for the Use of Students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Pamph. 12mo, pp. 58 and viii. Boston, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887.
1885. Coal Tar, and the Colors derived from it. Proc. Soc. Arts, M. I. T., 1884–85, pp. 29–33.
1885. Minor (Chemical) Investigations. Am. Chem. Jour., VII. 114–120.
1885. (With A. W. Allen.) Ueber die Einwirkung der verdünnten Salpetersäure auf die Anilide. Ber. d. chem. Gesell., XVIII. 1995-1999.
1886. (With C. W. Andrews.) The Action of Heat on Liquid Paraffins. Am. Chem. Jour., VIII. 1–9.
1886. (With A. A. Noyes.) On the Action of Heat upon Ethylene. Ibid., VIII. 362.
1887. (With H. J. Williams.) On the Action of Bromine on Isobutylene. Ibid., IX. 87.
1887. (With C. B. Kendall.) Preparation of Alizarine Assistant and its Action in Turkey-Red Dyeing. Textile Record, 1887, p. 227.
1887. (With W. D. Livermore.) Ueber die Einwirkung von verdünnter Salpetersäure auf Substituirte Amidoverbindungen. Ber. d. chem. Gesell., XX. 2268.
1887. (With H. A. Richardson.) Ueber Leinölsaure. Ibid., XX. 2735.
1887–88. The Dyeing of Cotton Yarn. Textile Record. A Series of Articles from June, 1887, to March, 1888.
1888. (With H. A. Richardson.) On the Fatty Acids of the Drying Oils. Am. Chem. Jour., X. 57.
1888. Character and Effect of Illuminants present in Coal Gas. Technology Quarterly, II. 30.
1888. Natural Gas. Proc. Soc. Arts, M. I. T., 1887–88, p. 74.
1888. Bleaching. A Series of Articles in the Textile Record, beginning May, 1888.
1888. (With A. A. Noyes.) Note on the Butines. Am. Chem. Jour., X. 430.
1889. The Composition of Boston Gas. Am. Gas Light Jour., L. 303.
1889. Cutch and its Uses in Textile Coloring. Textile Record, 1889, pp. 34, 66.
1890. (With Herbert C. Tuttle.) Lactic Acids and Lactates in Textile Coloring. Technology Quarterly, III. 287.
1890. Carbonization of Wool. Textile Record, XI. 64, 96.
1891. Notes upon the Estimation of Chlorine in Electrolyzed Solutions. Technology Quarterly, IV. 361.

Dr. Norton's influence on high scholarship at the Institute of Technology was felt in all departments of chemistry. The book of experiments in general chemistry, which he compiled in connection with the late Professor Nichols, has been a most valued aid to instruction at the Institute, and has been largely used at other schools. In organic chemistry his instruction was on a high plane, yet he never lost sight of the importance, in a school of this character, of insisting on the industrial application of scientific research.

But it was in the teaching of industrial processes where he especially excelled. His lectures were listened to with eagerness by his pupils, who recognized the master who could deal with equal facility with the scientific basis of a process and with its economic merits. His range of subjects in industrial chemistry was very wide. Not only were the textile industries — bleaching, dyeing, printing, pigments, etc. — thoroughly taught, but the great industries of the world in their manifold variety received from him exhaustive treatment. His intimate acquaintance with the manufactures and manufacturers in New England kept him in close touch with the progress of all its industries.

Dr. Norton's career as a chemist and teacher is remarkable for the amount and variety of good work which he accomplished in his short span of life, which had not reached twoscore years at his death. The Institute of Technology, with which his life was so largely identified, lost in his death not only one of its most valued teachers, but one of the most useful members of its Faculty. His judgment, both in matters of the general policy of the Institute and of the minute details of organization, was always highly prized by his associates.

His personal character was singularly simple, direct, and truthful, and he was unselfishly devoted to his family, his friends, and his students.

In 1883 Dr. Norton married Alice Peloubet, who survives him, with five children.

1893. T. M. DROWN.

ANDREW PRESTON PEABODY.

DR. PEABODY was chosen into the Academy * at the close of a period when there had been quite a keen discussion as to the definition of the word "Sciences" in its title. The word Science and kindred words have certainly varied in their meaning more than once in the last two or three centuries. Forty or fifty years ago there was a division in the Academy as to whether it could be properly said

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* He was elected a Resident Fellow in 1861, and was Vice-President from 1888 to 1892.